CHEMISTRY DIVISION

AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs Are Used"

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DYE INDUSTRY VITAL, SAYS DR. LEVINSTEIN

Noted British Chemist Says Large-Scale Manufacture of Dyestuffs Affords Only Security for Nation in Future Chemical Warfare

IN a recent open letter to the London *Times*, Dr. Herbert Levinstein, one of Britain's leading dyestuff manufacturers and an organic chemist of international reputation, sets forth in most convincing form the arguments which all who have given the subject sincere and impartial study agree to establish beyond question the prime necessity of a well-established, large-scale dyestuff manufacturing industry to any nation which hopes to be in a position to hold its own in future chemical warfare.

Inasmuch as all that Dr. Levinstein says of England is equally applicable to the United States, we herewith reprint his letter in full and have commented thereon at some length in the editorial columns of this issue. The letter follows:

It is not generally known that after the battle of the Marne there was a munitions crisis in Germany. The stock of shells, the huge accumulation of high explosives with which the German General Staff had calculated to overwhelm the French, had petered out before the gates of Paris. Certainly the Allies were in no better case, for they also were without stocks of shells or high explosives. As a consequence, both sides settled down into more or less permanent entrenchments.

Some day the essayist of the period will speculate on what would have been the history of Europe during the coming 100 years had either of the belligerents in the great war possessed an adequate reserve of high explosive shells after the Marne. For this had been planned by the German General Staff to be a high explosive war, wherein the Germans would overwhelm their enemy by using more heavy guns, firing a greater weight of shells filled with vaster quantities of high explosives than they (not knowing the British infantryman) calculated that modern civilized troops could stand.

To the German General Staff the vital question, therefore, after the Marne, was how to reorganize the Ger-

man production of shells and high explosives so as to re-establish their supremacy in these agents of destruction.

The I. G.

To this end, as we know from General Ludendorff's "Memoirs," the chief of the German General Staff summoned two men to his assistance, Krupp von Bohlen and Dr. Duisberg. Everybody has heard of Krupps; Dr. Duisberg, one of the makers of modern Germany, is perhaps not so well known. He is the head of the I. G.—the great Interessen Gemeinschaft—the great combine of the German aniline dye manufacturers.

With this meeting commenced that close connection between the German General Staff and the German I. G. which was, indeed, the agency by which Germany was, in spite of our blockade, able to keep the field from the battle of the Marne until November, 1918. That may appear a difficult point to believe, for, on the face of it, no occupation could be more harmless than the furnishing of dyes. It is easy to demonstrate its accuracy.

Most of the German dyestuff plants were not mobilized at the outbreak of war. Why not? Because the German General Staff did not go to war until the stock of explosives secretly accumulated over a long period appeared to be adequate to bring about the swift defeat of the Allies. It was, at first, considered preferable for the dye factories of the I. G. to continue producing stocks of dyes with a view to re-establishing at the conclusion of the campaign, that dominance over the textile trades of the world which the German Government considered to be the main function of the I. G.

Thus, most of their plants were not used at the very commencement of war as arsenals. It is interesting to note this, for they were a more dangerous and subtle thing. They were potential arsenals engaged between the commencement of the war and the Marne on their lawful avocations; from the Marne to the conclusion of the war they were an indispensable part of the German war machine, enabling the war to be prolonged for three whole years. Immediately after the armistice they again became peaceful industrial concerns, and no one more loudly proclaimed their peaceful character than Dr. Duisberg himself. But the views expressed by Dr. Duisberg subsequent to the German defeat were very different from the answer he gave to the General Staff at the interview referred to by Ludendorff.

High Explosives

The Leverkusen works were erected purely for the manufacture of aniline dyes and pharmaceutical products. As Dr. Duisberg told us himself, they were at first considered far too valuable by the German Government for them to be risked in the manufacture of explosives; yet, within six weeks of the interview, they commenced to deliver T. N. T. at the rate of many millions of pounds per month. Truly a satisfactory response from a perfectly peaceful works. I wonder what our High Explosives Department at Storey's Gate would have given at that stage of the war to possess a factory which could, owing to its well-standardized plant, within six weeks produce sufficient T. N. T. to fill millions of shells a week without calling upon their resources of oleum and nitric acid.

The production of picric acid (lyddite) was just as simple for Leverkusen, for their dye-making plants provided them with the raw materials. What happened at Leverkusen occurred at the other great factories of the I. G. in similar measure, and as the Hindenburg program became more developed, and as the demands of the General Staff became greater, vast quantities of explosives were produced by the factories of the I. G.

The Leverkusen works of the Bayer Company form only a portion of the I. G. factories. There are others equally important at Dormagen, Hochst, Ludwigshafen, and Oppau, all situated on the Rhine, within the occupied territory; and smaller factories—for example, Weiler-ter-Meer and Kalle & Co., who, as the war went on, produced

enormous quantities of explosives.

We, too, as the war developed, produced enormous quantities of high explosives, but not at the same speed, for great factories had to be erected for the manufacture of oleum and nitric acid, and our explosive plants, contrary to the German plants, have, generally speaking, only a war value.

Chemical Warfare

But this meeting between the head of the I. G. and the chief of the German General Staff has another significance, and a more sinister one. The war, from the German point of view, as stated above, commenced as a high explosive war. With the failure of their first surprise break through the German General Staff began to look for some other means of creating a surprise. As we know now, they decided to introduce chemistry into war, relying on the fact that their dyestuff monopoly would enable them to have a great advantage over the Allies in the production of toxic substances. Their first attack with chlorine was in April, 1915. Had the Germans realized at the time the success of their opening attack, it is possible that the results would have been disastrous to the Allies.

A defense was very soon improvised by us against chlorine. Subsequently, phosgene, of which the German dye makers produced large quantities in peace time for the purpose of making dyes, was introduced, and afterwards a variety of organic substances was employed.

With one insignificant exception, the whole of the chemical warfare products used by Germany in the struggle were made by the I. G. At the same time, their research organization was largely devoted to the discovery of new toxic substances suitable for use in war.

How close was the connection between the General Staff and the I. G. is shown not only by the interview re-

(*Continued on page* 12.)

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Pointed solely toward the welfare and growth of the American Dyestuff Industry. Unbiased contributions appreciated.

A. P. HOWES, President
LAURANCE T. CLARK, Editor

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DYESTUFF PROTECTION IN ENGLAND

A broad protective measure based on the licensing or embargo idea will shortly be presented by the British Government to Parliament for consideration. The measure will be aimed at the protection of all key industries and includes several others as well as dyestuffs.

There seems to be some misapprehension in the mind of the general public as to just what is the situation in regard to dyestuff protection in Britain. It is known that the licensing system which was in operation there for some time was abandoned but the reasons therefor are not generally understood. It has been attempted by opponents of protective legislation in this country to make capital out of the fact that Britain had abandoned licensing after giving it a trial, which is supposed to mean that it was found unsatisfactory when put into actual operation. As a matter of fact, this is far from the case. The licensing of dyestuff imports was put into effect as a wartime measure by the British body which corresponds with our War Trade Board. This action was subsequently attacked by certain interests unfriendly to licensing, on the ground that authority for such action by the War Trade Board was lacking and that any provision of the kind would require legislative action before it could be made constitutionally operative. This view of the situation was upheld by the authorities and licensing was temporarily abandoned.

It is now proposed by the Government, however, as stated above, to introduce a measure which will afford ample protection for certain key industries, among which dyestuffs is one, and which will, in certain cases, provide subsidies as well. This action on the part of the British Government should definitely set at rest any doubts in the minds of Americans that England had found the licensing system unsatisfactory after giving it a trial.

DR. LEVINSTEIN'S LETTER

In view of the measure protecting key industries which is soon to be introduced by the Government in the British Parliament, the London *Times*, which advocates the measure, has thrown open its pages for a general discussion of the merits and faults of the proposed legislation. An examination of its pages during recent weeks shows that sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of such action.

Probably the most noteworthy contribution to the cause which has been printed therein to date is a letter from Dr. Herbert Levinstein, which we have reprinted in full as our leading article. Dr. Levinstein's masterly array of the facts which, in his opinion, render a self-contained dyestuff industry essential to the safety of any nation, is most convincing and should be read with great care by any who have the slightest doubt in this matter. It must be borne in mind that Dr. Levinstein was very close to the highest British military authorities during the conduct of the war and that he is in possession of absolutely reliable data as to the status of affairs in Germany during the recent conflict. When he states that but for the possession of its tremendous dyestuff manufacturing plants, Germany must have succumbed early in 1916, there is every reason to believe that he speaks with absolute authority. All of the arguments advanced by Dr. Levinstein for the protection of the industry in Britain apply with equal force to the United States.

Certain interests opposed to protective legislation in this country have professed to believe that large dyestuff plants are of little or no use from a

military standpoint and have pointed out that this country was able to produce high explosives and toxic gases in vast quantities despite the fact that she had no dyestuff industry to use as a nucleus for their manufacture.

The answer to this argument is, that we succeeded *despite* the lack of a dyestuff industry and that it took us nearly five years to get up to full scale production, which would have been possible in about as many months had we had a large dyestuff manufacturing industry from which to start as a basis. It must be remembered that we already had a well developed high explosive industry before the war began but that it was not until the very final stages of the war that we were able to produce toxic and neutralizing gases in quantity sufficient to assure final victory.

Operations have begun at the new plant of the Weichert-Peasley Company, at Fultonville, New York. The concern manufactures broad silks.

W. H. CLARK TO ENTER CHEMICAL SALES FIELD ON OWN

Announcement has been made by W. H. Clark who was, up to the first of the present year, general sales manager for the Butterworth Judson Corporation, and lately vice-president of the Sugar Products Company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Food Company, to the effect that he has entered the chemical business for himself. He will handle, among other things, dye products, and has already obtained the selling agency for several concerns, to be announced later. He will also engage in the manufacturing end of the business, although details have not as yet been made public. Pending the location of suitable offices he is now temporarily located at 224 Pearl Street, with the telephone number John 5440.

Mr. Clark was connected with the Butterworth Judson organization from the very beginning, and did much to build up its present sales system.

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DYE INDUSTRY VITAL, SAYS DR. LEVINSTEIN

(*Continued from page 7.*)

ferred to by Ludendorff, but by the fact that whenever the German military authorities wished to introduce a new gas, a conference was held in Berlin with the representatives of the I. G. No other firms were represented. The substances used were numerous. The manufacture was complicated, sometimes dangerous. They were used in vast quantities and therefore very large manufacturing resources were required. Yet no other firm had a hand in their production. The technical methods adopted were those suggested by the I. G. in conference with the military representatives at Berlin; the I. G. suggested methods which could be carried out in their dyestuff plants.

Dangerous Delay

In our own country, when a new gas had to be made in the late war, plant had, in nearly every case, to be specially erected for the purpose. This involved great delay before the product could be used in the field, and the plants are now nearly valueless either for peace or for war.

In war it is of the utmost importance that the inevitable lag between the discovery of a substance suitable for use in the field and its production on a sufficiently large scale should be as short as possible. There are usually several ways in which the same substance can be prepared. In war that process will be selected which will produce the substance in the desired quantity with the least possible delay; for instance, in plant already existing. For this reason most of the poison products used by the Germans were carried out in one plant; other steps of the process were carried out in another plant. Thus in the case of mustard gas the intermediate product was prepared at Ludwigshafen, the finishing steps involving the production of mustard gas at Leverkusen. The reason for this was that at Ludwigshafen there was already in existence plant erected for making dyes which was suitable for the manufacture of thiodiglycol. This plant was extended at Ludwigshafen, and is now available for the increased production of dyes.

The military value of chemical warfare is little understood, owing to the secrecy in which the work has been done. In the popular mind it is associated with a feeling of peculiar revulsion, and its true significance from the military point of view has been obscured by the horrors attending its employment against unprotected troops. Actually, gas warfare developed from the crude, dastardly attack at Ypres on unprotected troops into a distinct branch of warfare which, however reprehensible, became of rapidly increasing importance. Gas warfare soon resolved itself into a contest between gas defense (e. g., gas mask) and the discovery of new gases which would penerate the opposing gas defenses.

Military Importance

The real military importance of chemical warfare lies in the opportunity it gives to a commander of effecting a surprise, which is the essence of war. By the discovery of a new substance capable of penetrating the enemy's gas defenses, and its use on a sufficiently wide front without previous notice, chemical warfare offers, under modern conditions, an incomparable opportunity for effecting a surprise.

On several occasions, particularly with mustard gas, the Germans effected a complete surprise and achieved important tactical results. If they failed in bringing about a decision favorable to the German arms, they only narrowly failed, perhaps, only because they were used for the first time in inadequate quantities and on too narrow a front. In the next war chemical warfare will play a decisive part; that appears to be certain. It will probably not come before the enemy feels sure that he can produce a surprise on a sufficiently large scale to bring about a quick decision. It is thus highly im-

probable that he will rely on the same substances that were used in the late war. It is, on the other hand, highly probable that he will use new substances which can be made in plant used in peace time for the manufacture of aniline dyestuffs.

Conclusions

It will be seen that the German dyestuffs organization is of decisive importance in chemical warfare for three reasons:

1. That it is capable of producing practically any organic substance.

2. That it is very large and can, therefore, produce the required substance quickly in quantity sufficient to satisfy military requirements.

3. That it possesses not only the plant, but also the skilled personnel, the trained research staff, and the technical experience so indispensable for the manufacture of complicated substances.

These facts were clear to the German General Staff when they sent not only for Krupp von Bohlen, but also for Dr. Duisberg. It is well that they should be clear also to us. The factories are not arsenals, but potential arsenals adding to the power of their country in peace and strengthening their country in war proportionately to their growth in peace.

The organization of the German aniline dye industry is entirely admirable. The sales, research, and works organization is of a high standard of technical excellence. The industry has behind it the power of the German Government, who used it to carry out their policy of peaceful penetration before the war and to secure a hold upon the textile industry of all other countries.

The greater the production of dyes in peace the greater the strength of Germany in war. What are the inevitable conclusions? The greater our production of dyestuffs, the less have we to fear from a surprise attack by the Germans. The possession of a counter to this weapon of the I. G. is the surest guarantee of peace. Deliberately to leave to the Germans the monopoly in the rapid production of toxic gases on a large scale is a thing which no responsible statesman will contemplate with equanimity.

I do not in the least advocate the continuance of gas warfare. Those who have been concerned in the manufacture of the most dangerous of these products are not advocates of their retention as a means of warfare. I do not desire to build plants for the purpose of making toxic gases, wishing as I do with my whole heart for the abolition of this mode of warfare. No person can contemplate without horror the thought of being again engaged in a struggle such as that from which we have barely emerged with safety.

Preisdent Wilson's View

No man has shown himself so desirous of abolishing war as President Wilson, the great protagonist of the League of Nations, yet this is what he said: "The close relation to the manufacture

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of dyestuffs on the one hand and explosives and poison gases on the other hand, moreover, has given the aniline dye industry exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of any national disarmament, it will nevertheless be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants."

If President Wilson is convinced that, in spite of the treaty of Versailles and the signing of the covenant of the League of Nations, a strong dye industry is required for the security of the United States, we may justly consider that our own island is not safe if we have in peace time no factories in this country comparable with those of the I. G.

The length of this article precludes me from referring at length to the Haber process for making ammonia, which, combined with the Ostwald process for producing nitric acid from ammonia, enabled the Germans to carry out the manufacture of high explosives in spite of our blockade; but for the development of this process by the I. G. the Germans would have been unable to continue the war after 1916.

The manufacture of ammonia by this process is being taken up in this country by a powerful and able concern greatly to our national advantage, but the research organization which produced the Haber process which we are now adopting was that of the I. G., and unless research organization of similar character is encouraged in this country we shall continue to be following instead of leading the Germans in the discovery of chemical inventions of industrial or military importance.

Chemical warfare, like the dye industry, depends for success on new inventions. To-day chemical inventions are not as a rule the result of a flash of intuition, but of methodical research carried out with big resources on a well-considered plan. Only the dye industry can support such a research organization, the national value of which can scarcely be overestimated. It was once the role of this country to lead the world in producing new inventions, for we are an able, ingenious, and inventive people. Given equal conditions and opportunities our chemists are certain to be at least as successful as those of any other nation.

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MORE ROUMANIAN ORDERS FOR CANADIAN MILLS

F. H. Yapp, secretary of the Canadian Woolen Manufacturers' Association, who recently returned from England, where he has been for some months negotiating business for the Canadian trade, brought back with him orders aggregating $7,500,000 for the textile manufacturers of Canada. These orders were placed through an English financial syndicate who are representing Roumania and the goods will be shipped to that country. $6,730,000 of the orders are for cloth and the balance for knit goods.

Included in the orders for cloth are khaki serge, which is being purchased

by the Roumanian Government for their troops. Other lines are freize, curl cloth, blanket cloth and Oxfords. The knitted goods include hosiery, sweaters, knitted underwear, jerseys and woolen socks.

The business brought back by Mr. Yapp this last trip is supplementary to many millions of dollars' worth of business he has placed in Europe for Canadian textile manufacturers and there are other orders awaiting him when he returns to England in two weeks time to close out the business.

A meeting of the Canadian woolen manufacturers was held in Toronto recently which was attended by about 90 mill representatives and at which the orders were distributed. At the meeting Mr. Yapp said that Europe continued to offer an excellent field for Canadian products and that there was still much business to be had there in the various textile lines.

The REPORTER understands that a large Belgian order, exceeding in size that placed by Roumania, is shortly to be placed with Canadian mills. It is possible that we may be able, in the near future, to publish a list of the Canadian mills participating in the Roumanian order.

COLOR SERVICE CORPORATION ABSORBS KALLE

Announcement has been made to the effect that the Kalle Color & Chemical Company has been liquidated by the Alien Property Custodian and the business is being carried on by the organization under the name of the Color Service Corporation, Inc.

The Chicago office has been moved to 449 N. Wells Street.

Dye-a-Grams

The day will come when the spellbinders will class the American dyestuff and allied industries as a "growing political power."

—o—

Profiteers not having time for a vacation will arouse no public sympathy!

—o—

Demand over supply was supposed to keep up dyestuff prices. Now we have more supply and less demand, but a decreased production, causing an increased overhead—one can always find a plausible excuse!

—o—

It is not always the man with the most imposing front who has the strongest backbone.

—o—

From what we have recently learned, we would say that it is not so much the American dyes that so many dyers object to as it is the "un-German" method of marketing their products adopted by most American dyestuff manufacturers!

—o—

The firms besieged with claims for settlement of overdue accounts, are as a rule unable to find any fault with the mail service.

—o—

The first name in the New York directory, just published, is Aaron Aa, a Syrian. We do not know where he gets his dye, but he sells blue fish.

—o—

With some dyestuff firms quantity makes a big difference in the price. Too bad we cannot make the sugar people see it this way!

—o—

One can imagine a "dye trust." But to trust some "dyes" we cannot!

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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A COLOR FOR SILK-WOOL-COTTON-PAPER ETC.

With a cobbler, it's never too late to "mend." And with some Senators, it's never too late to amend! As witness the Longworth bill.

—o—

In conversation with a recent salesman: "This is a most excellent product, but for the most level results should be dyed with acetate of ammonia!"

—o—

The dyer who has nothing to say about what dyes he shall use is sometimes the best off. But only sometimes!

—o—

Someone said "Life is one ——— thing after another." But in this age of the profiteer it's two ——— things after one another.

MORE PRODUCTION URGED BY CHEMISTS

Greater Output for the Industries Keynote of September Meeting of American Chemical Society

"Increased Production Through Chemistry" is the slogan of the American Chemical Society, which will hold its sixtieth general meeting in Chicago from September 6 to 10, inclusive.

The 15,000 chemists of the United States connected with this organization are associated either directly or indirectly with the great industrial enterprises of the country. Many of them are the advisers of great manufacturing enterprises, while others, although in university work or in Government or private laboratories, are also in touch with everyday needs through their researches.

The relation of chemistry to the nation is typified in the addresses to be delivered before the entire body.

Joseph R. Noel, a prominent financier, in giving the greeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce which, with the Chicago Section of the Society, is a joint host of the visiting chemists, will stress the accord of big business and modern science.

Thomas E. Wilson, head of a large packing house, who also will speak at this first session held at the Congress Hotel on the morning of September 7, has as his theme "The Value of Technical Training in the Reconstruction of Industries." In the afternoon of the same day, when the convocation will be continued at Northwestern University at Evanston, Dr. H. P. Talbot, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will define "The Relations of Educational Institutions to the Industries."

The ten divisions and the two sections of the Society, all of which are devoted either to special industries or to important phases of chemical science, will convene separately at the University of Chicago, principally in the Kent Chemical Laboratory and in Ryerson Hall.

The keynote of the "Reconstruction Meeting," as it is called, will be echoed in the divisional sessions in which special applications of chemistry to the cost of living, the economical use of materials and the hastening of manufacturing processes, will have an important part.

Among the largest special meetings will be a Fuel Symposium under the auspices of the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry. Many of the papers presented will contain suggestions as to how more power can be obtained from the derivatives of petroleum.

Dr. A. C. Fieldner, supervising chemist of the Chemical Section of the Pittsburgh Experiment Station of the United States Bureau of Mines, and his associates, A. A. Straub and G. W. Jones, have prepared an elaborate report on "Gasoline Losses Due to Incomplete Combusion in Motor Vehicles." It will be shown that the automobilist can get far more power out of a given quantity of gasoline than he has been accustomed to obtain. New ways of obtaining gasoline will be described, including the extraction of it direct from natural gas. Another paper describes how artificial gas can be produced in larger quantities and at lower cost by enriching it with natural gas in regions where that vapor

is available. Another feature of the symposium will be the utilization of the large deposits of lignite in this country as a substitute for coal. This matter has been deemed of such importance by the Canadian Government that it has set aside a fund of $600,000 to investigate the lignite resources in the Dominion.

In the Cellulose Symposium many of the speakers who take part will discuss the paper famine and the newsprint situation and suggest methods by which production can be increased by conserving wood pulp supplies and also by employing new substance in paper manufacture.

Much light will be thrown upon the production of sugar in the Division of Sugar Chemistry. A new source of the sweetening substance will be indicated by Charles A. Gamble in his paper entitled "The Sugar Industry of Peru." Professor C. E. Coates of New Orleans will tell of refining raw sugars without the use of boneblack. The Division has issued an invitation to all persons connected with the sugar industry to be present at this meeting, as many important problems connected with production will be discussed. Every phase of the industry, including the making of cane sugar and sugar from beets and other sources, sugar refining, the glucose and maltose industries, and the preparation of the raw, or unrefined, sugar as well as matters of factory equipment and supplies, will all come up for consideration.

The preliminary program of the meeting issued by Dr. Charles L. Parsons, the secretary of the Society, from his Washington office, indicates that the meetings will have a wide influence upon the industries of the United States, as practically all manufacturing is now under chemical control. It is expected that between two and three thousand members of the Society will be present at the meeting.

The Calco Chemical Company has completed plans for the erection of two additions to its plant at Bound Brook, N. J., which will cost about $125,000.

NATIONAL IMPORTS MODELS —WAX ONES—FOR CHEMICAL SHOW

At the Sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., will have a comprehensive exhibit of dyes and intermediates of their own manufacture.

This color exhibit is an unusual one, and should be seen by everyone who uses or wears color in any form. Lifelike figures, imported from France, and costumed in the latest modes by New York's leading designers, are artistically grouped upon a piazza of a country house.

The men, women and children of the exhibit are socially engaged and are surrounded by an atmosphere of richness and refinement.

The left-hand and right-hand sections are composed of exhibits of dyestuffs and intermediates (manufactured by this company) respectively in artistic arrangement, all co-ordinated with an architectural and mural motif of great beauty.

This exhibit has been prepared by the co-operation of skilled designers, textile printers and colorists in every field of color application in American manufacturing establishments using National dyes in the perfecting of their products. It is a work of art and should be inspected carefully by every visitor at the exposition.

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Newport Exhibit Will Stress Importance of American Dyes by Ocular Demonstration

Professor Slosson in his remarkable book, "Creative Chemistry," says in part: "The manufacture of dyes is not a big business, but it is a strategic business. Heligoland is not a big island, but England would have been glad to buy it back during the war at a high price per square yard. *American industries employing over two million men and women and producing over three billion dollars' worth of products a year are dependent upon dyes.* Chief of these is of course textiles, using more than half the dyes; next come leather, paper, paint and ink. We have been importing more than $12,000,000 worth of coal-tar products a year, but the cotton seed oil we exported in 1912 would alone suffice to pay the bill twice over."

The force of this quotation will be illustrated by an inspection of the Newport Chemical Works' exhibit at the Sixth Exhibition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace, where in addition to offering a comfortable and tasteful place in which to welcome their old friends and meet new ones, the Newport people have chosen to show how many industries are dependent upon dyestuffs by showing how every-day life is made up of dyed materials.

Everything in the booth from the carpet and furniture to the note paper and inks, is dyed with Newport colors.

Compared to the steel or to the other great American industries, the manufacture of dyestuffs is not a big business but it is the keystone on which the arch of a myriad other much larger businesses lean and without which they must perforce collapse. The Newport exhibit will illustrate the number and variety of these dependent industries.

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NOTES OF THE TRADE

Turner & Company, Inc., have been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $100,000. The company will manufacture chemical products and headquarters will be located at 330 West Side Avenue, Jersey City, N. J. The incorporators consist of James Turner, William C. Bea and Claude L. Coon.

According to a recent announcement, the Normandie Silk Mill, Gloversville, N. Y., has disposed of its branch plant at Carthage, that State, to William H. Shauchau, of the Niagara Maid Silk Company, Buffalo, N. Y. The latter, it is stated, will install new machinery at once.

Acid colors, direct colors and azo dyes will be manufactured by the Southern Dyestuffs Corporation, at Nitro, W. Va., where the company recently took over six large buildings formerly used by the Government for the manufacture of smokeless powder. The corporation is capitalized at $1,000,000, and C. L. Masters is chief chemist.

According to a recent report, the drawback privilege of the U. S. Treasury Department has been extended to American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, for aniline dyes, dry or paste, manufactured by the use of imported coal tar or aniline colors.

Joseph Harrison & Sons, recently organized at Passaic, N. J., have announced that the company will erect a plant for the manufacture of knitting yarns, spun on the Bradford system.

Under the laws of Illinois, the Linn Products Company, 22 West Kinzie Street, Chicago, has been incorporated to manufacture dyestuffs, soaps and washing powders. The incorporators are, George R. Linn, Leon M. Harmburger and H. A. Koehler.

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The progress of the American dyestuff industry will be effectively shown by the exhibit of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., at the Sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, to be held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, during the week of September 20th

From the crude and basic raw materials through the intervening steps of intermediates and finished dyestuffs to the actual utilization of the resulting colors in American daily life, and in the home, the steps of this progression will be indicated in a panorama of absorbing interest.

A cordial invitation to visit this exhibit, is extended to all those interested in seeing for themselves the development in 1920 of this vital and pivotal industry.

National Aniline and Chemical Co. Inc.

General Offices, 21 Burling Slip, New York

QUALITY